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EVERY LITTLE HELPS.

SUPPOSE a little twinkling star,
Away in yonder sky,
Should say, "What light can reach so far
From such a star as I?
Not many rays of mine so far
As yonder earth can fall;
The others so much brighter are,
I will not shine at all."

Suppose a bright green leaf, that grows
Upon the rose-bush near,
Should say, "Because I'm not a rose,
I will not linger here;"
Or that a dew-drop, fresh and bright,
Upon that fragrant flower,
Should say, "I'll vanish out of sight,
Because I'm not a shower."

Suppose a little child should say,
"Because I'm not a man,
I will not try, in word or play,
To do what good I can."
Dear child, each star some light can give,
Though gleaming faintly there;
Each rose leaf helps the plant to live;
Each dew-drop keeps it fair.

And our good Father, who's in Heaven,
And doth all creatures view,
To every little child has given
Some needful work to do.
Kind deeds toward those with whom you live,
Kind words and actions right,
Shall 'midst the world's darkness give
A precious little light.

ASSESSORSHIP PAPERS.

GENERAL CAMERON TO SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

OCTOBER 19th, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to hear that the Assessor of the Thirteenth District, Isaac Monroe, has been removed, and as it was done in your absence, I write in the hope that the case may be reconsidered and if possible reversed. He has held it only one year. Mr. Monroe is a valuable man in the Republican party, and he has been I believe an intelligent and faithful officer. I hope sincerely he may be retained. I would go to see you, but am compelled to join some friends in the western part of the State. Very Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON.

Hon. Hugh M'Culloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

To his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the County of Columbia, in the Thirteenth Revenue District of the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully represent: That they have heard with regret of the removal of Isaac S. Monroe from the Assessorship of said District, and of the appointment of Palemon John to that office, and they beg leave to lay before you some reasons for the reinstatement of Mr. Monroe.

He was originally appointed on the recommendation of Hon. Henry W. Tracy, Member of Congress for the District, and held the office for the period of about sixteen months. No charges of corruption or mal-administration were made against him, and no allegation can be made that the duties of the office were not faithfully performed by him. No necessity for a change is believed to have existed, so far as requiring more efficiency in the public service was concerned; and there is this among other unanswerable arguments in favor of Mr. Monroe, that under his predecessor the income tax for 1864 was a little over forty-two thousand dollars, while under Mr. Monroe for 1865 it was over one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. That large additional taxation was so fairly laid, and so skilfully adjusted, that it was cheerfully acquiesced in by all except those who could be influenced by Palemon John, the present Assessor, and his newspaper, through which he endeavored to make the tax as odious as possible by repeated, reiterated, and malicious attacks upon the system.

For four years Palemon John has been holding the lucrative office of Postmaster at Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, and only resigned it to accept the Assessorship, and while that was held in abeyance, he declined and refused, to print and to publish in his newspaper, the *Columbia County Republican*, a resolution of the Columbia County Convention endorsing the President and his appointments.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that when an officer has been found who is honest and capable, a change for the mere sake of change, is inexpedient; and more especially is this so in an office whose duties are so important, responsible, and complicated as those of Revenue Assessor. To supersede a man just when he has acquired a thorough knowledge of his business, is to pay a premium to incompetency; and to make a short tenure of office the rule, is to invite peculation and fraud, because it will not pay to be honest.

We think it would be to the interests of the Government, and the satisfaction of the tax payers to have the office of Revenue Assessor again in the hands of Isaac S. Monroe; and you memorialists will ever, etc.

Signed by William M'Kelvy, and one hundred and fifty-eight other citizens of Columbia County.

RECOMMENDATION OF RE-APPOINTMENT.

In the matter of the removal of Isaac S. Monroe, late Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania, we have to represent that as he had served but sixteen months or thereabouts, his removal was not well advised upon grounds of public policy, and his reinstatement will be an act of justice to him and conformable to public opinion.

We assert his competency as a business man for the post, and it is endorsed by leading men of the county, and his fidelity and good standing in the community are unquestionable.

EDGAR COWAN,
C. R. BUCKALEW.

JANUARY 19th 1866.

RECOMMENDATION OF MR. CLARK.

To the President of the United States:

SIR,—In the matter of the appointment of the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth Congressional District, Pennsylvania, we would recommend that Robert F. Clark, Esq., of Bloomsburg, be appointed, as he will be acceptable to all parties, being a man of high character and unblemished integrity, and of large acquaintance in the District. Mr. Clark was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1862, and is a lawyer of eminence in the county in which he resides.

Yours truly,

EDGAR COWAN,
C. R. BUCKALEW.

JANUARY 22, 1866.

P. JOHN TO SECRETARY M'CULLOCH—FIRST LETTER.

ASSESSORS OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
13TH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, February 27th 1866.

Hon. Hugh M'Culloch, Secretary of Treasury:

SIR,—At the almost unanimous request of the active and influential members of the Union party of this District I was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue. I took charge of the office on the first of November last.

I am informed that industrious efforts are being made to prejudice the President against me, charging that I am opposed to him. Petitions have been circulated asking for my removal. Nine tenths of the signatures are Democrats. Not a hundred men in the District who voted for Lincoln and Johnson desire any change.

We have seven Republican papers published in the District. They have all endorsed my appointment and protest against my removal.

The charge that I am opposing the President is unfounded and false. I am editor and publisher of the *Republican* at this place—the only Union paper here. From the time of the Baltimore Convention—of which I was a member, and supported Mr. Johnson—to this time, I have taken a bold and outspoken position in favor of Andrew Johnson, as the files of my paper will abundantly prove; when others maligned and abused him, I stood by, defended and *supported him*. Now these men, his enemies and mine, ask him to aid them in their purposes, by removing me, and appointing a man acceptable to them.

Can this be? Will the President turn his back upon his supporters and friends? To do so, will not only be construed into a rebuke of those who have always stood by him, but it will tend to so distract and divide our District as to throw it over into the hands of the Copperheads. Let us be spared this humiliation and disgrace.

Will you be kind enough to lay this communication before the President, with such suggestions as you feel right.

Very Respectfully.

PALEMON JOHN.

Assessor 13th District Penna., and Editor and Proprietor *Columbia County Republican.*

P. JOHN TO SECRETARY M'CULLOCH—SECOND LETTER.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
13TH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, March 2, 1866.

Hon. Hugh M'Culloch, Secretary of Treasury:

SIR,—I inclose you a copy of my issue of this week. I have likewise addressed a copy to the President. You will see that the charge that I am opposing him is false.

If I am sustained by yourself and the President, if the patronage is not taken from us and given to those who oppose us, we shall be able to make our vigorous Union organization a unit and triumphantly sustain the Administration.

Respectfully,

PALEMON JOHN.

Assessor, 13th Dist., Penn'a.

P. JOHN'S PROTEST—DANVILLE COPY.

DANVILLE, Montour County, Penn'a., May, 21, 1866.

HON. U. MERCUR: *Dear Sir,*—We understand that an attempt will be made to secure the confirmation of R. F. Clark as Assessor of Internal Revenue for this (Thirteenth) District. We respectfully and earnestly beg leave to enter our protest against it.

First. Because his appointment has never been asked for by any Republican of this District who has the confidence of the party or the support of the people.

Second. Because his confirmation would be extremely offensive to the active, reliable, and working Republicans of the District.

Third. Because his nomination was secured by the abandonment of his former principles, and under an arrangement that a paper should be started in Bloomsburg in hostility to the Republican party and the cause of the country.

Fourth. The appointment and retention of Dr. John, the present Assessor, is entirely satisfactory to every true Republican, and distasteful only to those who oppose the majority in Congress.

Fifth. The rejection of Mr. Clark will strengthen and confirm the people in their earnest support of the majority in Congress; showing, as it will, that Congress will not consent to the sacrifice of our faithful and efficient friends to gratify their and our political enemies.

Will you please state these facts to the Senate, and in the name of all the friends of the good cause urge them to reject Mr. Clark.

Yours, etc.,
D. H. B. BROWER,
A. F. RUSSEL,
WM. H. CHAMBERLIN,
T. O. VAN ALEN.

Similar protest papers, all drawn and circulated by P. John, were signed by a few select Radicals at each of the following places: Bloomsburg, Espy, Berwick, Tunkhannock, and Laporte.

JUDGE WILMOT INTERESTED.

TOWANDA, May 23, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—How stands the matter of Clark's confirmation? Will not the Senate promptly reject him? His appointment was in no sense asked for by the Republicans of this District, but was set on foot by the Democrats through Buckalew, who called Cowan to his aid. It would be exceedingly distasteful to us all to have Clark confirmed; of late his course has been in utter antagonism to us as a party.

* * Very Truly Yours,

D. WILMOT,

A VOICE FROM IRONDALE—AN INTERESTING LETTER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., July 2, 1866.

HON. U. MERCUR: *Dear Sir,*—We were greatly surprised last week to hear that R. F. Clark had been confirmed by the Senate as Assessor of this District. We have since heard that the confirmation has been recalled. There is much disappointment and surprise felt here that such a Senate as we have could be induced to assist Mr. Buckalew in a scheme to injure the Republican party in this District, and to force upon us an officer who is, under present circumstances, obnoxious to *almost* every Republican in the District. I have no doubt that Mr. Clark will soon be in the Democratic fold. We cannot object to that; but we think we have a right to be heard when he is to be assisted by a Republican Senate, and by their action placed in a position to do us serious damage. *Now* he can do us very little harm, but if he becomes our Assessor he will have some influence.

We are greatly surprised to hear that Mr. Clark denied that he had anything to do with the COLUMBIAN. There is no doubt in this community that it owes its existence to Messrs. Buckalew and Clark, and that the latter has had the chief management of it from the beginning. Indeed I have heard Mr. Clark make declarations of what he would insert in the COLUMBIAN, from which no other inference could be drawn than that he controlled it, nor did he intend that there should.

I understand that Mr. Buckalew asks Senators to vote for his (Clark's) confirmation because he is a *personal friend.* Is he *more* of a friend than he was in 1862, when Mr. Buckalew defeated him for Congress, and elected Mr. Tracy another Republican? No. Mr. Buckalew rarely works without a political motive. He now supports Mr. Clark for the same reason that he opposed him in 1862—because he thinks he can damage the Republican party by so doing.

I hope you will spare no effort to have this understood, and to defeat Mr. Clark if possible. If the Republican Senate had determined to co-operate with the Democrats of this District, I know of no more effectual way than in placing such men in official positions. Let the President nominate *any* respectable Democrat for the office, and we will cheerfully assent.

Truly yours,

C. R. PAXTON.

P. JOHN FIRES HIS LAST GUN, WHICH KICKS AT THE BREECH.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., July 2, 1866.

To the Honorable Rep. Senators of the United States:

We hear to our surprise that Mr. R. F. Clark, the aspirant for the Assessorship of this District has represented to some of you that he is not connected with nor interested in the COLUMBIAN, the new Johnson paper started at this place. We beg to say that this is false.

The press and the material of the COLUMBIAN were bought in Philadelphia and sent here to Mr. Clark's address. He spent days in canvassing for subscribers and distributing prospectuses among his friends in the county, asking them to do the same. All the advertising and job work he can control he takes to that office, and when at home is in the daily habit of visiting the same. It is universally understood and believed here that he is identified with the paper, and that he is its leading spirit. It is further understood and believed that there was an agreement that he should be made Assessor on condition that he and his friends would start a Johnson paper here, and use the patronage to build up a Johnson party in this District to break down and defeat our present able and efficient Member of Congress, Hon. Ulysses Mercur.

J. M. Chemberlin,	I. W. Hartman,
H. C. Hartman,	E. Mendenhall,
Albert F. Yost,	E. R. Drinker,
Samuel Knorr,	A. Witman,
M. Whitmoyer,	F. P. Drinker,
R. H. Ringler,	P. John,
C. Bittenbender,	L. T. Sharpless,
Ephraim P. Lutz,	J. K. Edgar.

THE SUBJECT CONCLUDED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Evening, July 3, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,—The child is fully born and his name is Robert. * * *

This fight has been well contested, but has been on your part successful at all points. It is well the commission did not issue upon the former confirmation, for your opponents have now had a most complete hearing and full opportunity to exert their powers. They cannot complain that they have not been heard. They have been defeated in a fair fight, characterized on your part by no concession, disclaimer, pledge, or compromise. There was not the slightest disavowal of your Johnsonism, nor any declarations or engagements as to your future political conduct. So far as I was concerned, I was determined not to lower your flag an inch. You stand, then, wholly free from committals of any description, by yourself or by your friends. All which I suppose is precisely as it should be. * * * * * * *

The Doctor fired his last shot by sending on papers against the confirmation signed by his friends in Bloomsburg. The main paper was dated July second, and rehashed his editorial about the materials for the COLUMBIAN coming to your address, that you had obtained subscriptions for the paper, and stating, in general terms, that you were nominated in consideration of starting the COLUMBIAN. Of course I was able to contradict this last point and the others were treated with contempt. * * * * *

I am ever,
Very truly, yours,
C. R. BUCKALEW.

ROBERT F. CLARK, Esq.,
Bloomsburg, Penn'a.

IN THE ARBOR.

TINKLE, tinkle, tinkle.

"There comes the horse-car, Dick—hurry, if you are going out to May Street."

Dick jumped from his stool in the little office, seized his hat, and pulled it down over his eyes, and rushed out into the street and into the crowded car. Only just room enough for him in one corner, where he crushed in and almost disappeared, except his head and shoulders, amid the great mass of crinoline carried by the lady beside him. He thought to himself that he had grown small very suddenly, and wondered if he was really five feet nine with a "manly breadth of shoulder," or not. Once he looked at his friend, Sam Dodridge, who stood in the office door, just to assure himself that he had not been swallowed up by some awful monster, but was still a denizen of this earth, this world of woe, this vale of tears. Yes, it was all right. Sam was there; but where was he? He felt very much like a chicken about to be gathered under the wing of its mother—" only more so," he thought.

When the conductor came into the car, Dick began to fumble around for a pocket which he knew must be somewhere, and at last was successful, though he wasn't positive whether the pocket belonged to him or the lady beside him. However, as it contained a ticket, it answered every purpose, and so passing it to the conductor, he looked up out of his nest and—well, he whistled, very low, almost under his breath; and then he said "John!" in a whisper, for right opposite him, encased in one of the neatest, sweetest blue bonnets—only a tiny shell of blue silk and lace and flowers—was the most wondrously beautiful face that was ever seen (yes, and Dick was willing to bet on it) in a horse-car since the first tramway was laid.

And so Dick sat looking at the beautiful face, and growing very much in love with it, till the tender blue eyes that belonged to the beautiful face did the same when they both looked away, and he nestled down farther into the corner, just stealing a glance occasionally when he thought she was looking the other way, only to become more and more bewitched, until at last he was almost tempted to rush out and cut away one of the car-horses, spring upon the back of the noble (?) steed, implore the young lady to fly with him—which of course she would do—when they would gallop off with the speed of the wind on a calm day, to some bright little isle of their own.

But just then the lady beside him arose, pulled the strap, the car stopped, the lady got out, followed by the angel with the beautiful face and the tender blue eyes, who wore the blue bonnet with the little white flowers in the back of it; and Dick, looking out after them, saw that it was the corner of May street, and remembering that his sister lived on that street only five doors from the corner, and also having a faint idea that was the place he started for, he arose and followed too.

And he walked up May street behind them, noting the light, graceful form of the angel, her easy carriage, the neat little foot—ah! wasn't it a beauty? Dick couldn't help thinking so, thinking too that the soft pit-pat of those little boots on the pavement was the sweetest music he ever heard—a sort of bootee solo, I suppose, far superior to G. Swaim Buckley on the bones; but just then she looked back at him, and Dick got a gush of loveliness right in his face and eyes just before she disappeared up the steps of the tall brick house next door to his sister's.

He stood still just for a moment to recover himself from the flood of beauty that had almost swamped him, and then remembering that it was tea time, and that his sister always waited for him Saturday evenings, he hurried on and found her standing in the door; and little Jennie, his niece, came out to the gate to meet him. So he took her in his arms and gave her a kiss, saluted his sister Mary and her "dear John," as she always called him, who, according to her account, was one of the best husbands that ever lived, patted the dog Bose just for a minute, and received a welcome from that animal after the fashion of dogs, and then, looking up at the brick house next door, thought he saw a face at the upper window, though he wasn't positive, and it was all the same, for tea was ready, and Dick was just a little bit hungry. So he went into the house and sat down to the table between John and Mary, and commenced talking and eating just as if he hadn't lost his heart fifteen minutes before, and couldn't tell for the life of him who had it, except that it was a beautiful young lady with melting blue eyes and golden hair, with cheeks like peaches and lips of roses bright with dew, who wore a blue bonnet and had the neatest little foot in the world.

But after tea was over and Mary had washed up the dishes and put little Jennie to bed, though she had to kiss Uncle Dick twice before she would go, Mary came into the parlor and sat down beside Dick on the sofa, and began to give him a delorious account of a young lady whose cruel parents were about to force her to marry a man she did not love. An old fellow aged enough to be her father, ugly as sin, who would make her miserable all her life if he didn't die, and the probability was that the cross-grained old fellow wouldn't, if he thought it would please anybody. He was rich, and so the girl's parents thought that it would be an excellent match.

"And who is this distressed maiden?" asked Dick, feeling very much like appearing as champion for the young lady, and running the old curmudgeon through with a butter-knife and marrying the maid in spite of the old folks.

"Why, it's Katie Weaver—she lives next door in that brick house."

"Oh, ho! You don't!" exclaimed Dick, starting to his feet.

"Don't what?" asked his sister in some alarm, grasping his arm.

"Don't say so."

"Yes, I said so; but why?"

"Then—I've—seen—her!" replied Dick, in a very solemn tone, resuming his seat. "Yes, these eyes have seen her, and—and—"

"Well, that isn't very strange."

"No! Oh, no, it's nothing to see the most beautiful woman that ever trod the earth—nothing to behold the light of her radiant countenance, perhaps; and those eyes, so blue, so tender, and so—Oh, yes, that foot, that bonnet—Oh, no, 'tis nothing—perhaps."

"Are you crazy, Dick?"

"No," after a pause, "I'm only in love; but that is quite as bad, perhaps. And she is to be married?"

"Yes," replied Mary, looking very sad, while poor Dick felt very much like crying; and John said if he was a young man he would see what could be done; and Dick asked what that would be, and John said he didn't know, and Mary said she couldn't think, and Dick said it was a great shame, and Mary and John said so, too. And Mary said he ought to be tied up and whipped; and John thought State prison too good for him, while Dick said he should be hung up as high as Haman; and though they talked till ten o'clock, they didn't conclude what they would or could do about it, but went to bed in a very sorry frame of mind.

The next day was Sunday, a long, dreary, rainy day. Dick went to church in the forenoon, but in the afternoon he staid at home and read part of the time, and thought about Katie Weaver, and how he might love her, and how happy they could be—that is, providing she could love him, and there was no old curmudgeon of a rival in the way—ah, that was the rub.

And so he laid there on the sofa in the back parlor, the shutters all closed, with only a dim light in the room, holding a book in his hand, with his eye fixed on the toe of his slipper, thinking, thinking, thinking, till he became very desperate, and was almost willing to undertake anything for the sake of Katie; but there wasn't anything for him to do that he could think of except to wait, and just then some one called:

"Tea is ready, Uncle Dick," and little Jennie was standing in the doorway waiting for him. So he took her up in his arms and kissed the little round, rosy face, and carried her out to supper, thinking to himself how happy sister Mary and John ought to be with such a sweet little bundle of sunshine to gladden their hearts, for Dick loved children.

One evening more in the parlor, Dick sitting at the window looking across the garden at the tall brick house, and John lying on the sofa with little Jennie in his arms listening to her innocent prattle, and Mary reading there in the little rocking-chair, swaying to and fro, and looking up at John and smiling occasionally. By-and-by she put down her book and turned to Dick.

"John didn't tell you we were going to Sawny's Pond next Wednesday?" she asked.

"No, I haven't heard anything about it before," replied Dick, turning away from the window.

"Well, we are, and Katie is going with us. Couldn't you drive out there alone, say about four o'clock?"

"Don't know but I could," and he twirled his moustache for a moment, and then brought his hand down on his knee very hard—"and I will," he added. "It's just what I've been wanting."

"Yes, and Katie wouldn't be there if you went with us, you know—Mrs. Weaver wouldn't allow it."

"No, of course not," said Dick; "but I shall be there all the same."

And so it was settled, and Dick went back to the office and his seat on the high stool next morning quite cheerful, keeping an image of Kate in his mind all the time, with thoughts of her that made even the dingy old office look bright.

But Sam Dodridge didn't know what to think of him, he seemed so happy all day long; and when he questioned him his only reply was—"'Tis all right, my boy. Just wait awhile."

"Of course it's all right, Dick. I know there's nothing wrong; but what makes you so happy?" asked Sam.

"Why, don't you know?" putting on a very serious look.

"No."

"Well, then, you can tell no one," and Dick laughed and went back to his ledger; but Sam didn't ask any more questions.

So Wednesday afternoon came, and a splendid horse with a top carriage to match, and Dick Vernon inside, rattled over the level road toward Sawny's Pond.

John, with Mary and Katie, had gone on before; but while John was fastening his horse to the stump of a tree near the lake, and the ladies were sitting in the boat by the shore, Dick drove up, in a cloud of dust, with his horse all flecked with foam, and breathing very hard, as if the grass had not a chance to grow under his feet.

"Well, John, you didn't get much the start of me," said Dick, jumping out of the carriage and proceeding to fasten his horse; after which they walked down to the boat where the ladies were, and Mary introduced Dick to Miss Weaver; and there was a conscious blush on Katie's face when she gave him her hand, and he thought she remembered seeing him in the horse-car, trying to flatter himself that she did.

But whether she remembered him or not I do not know, and she didn't tell, though she made herself very agreeable to Dick, and he did everything in his power to please her, and they became excellent friends in a very short space of time. And they rowed all around the lake and filled the boat with lilies, and Katie sat down and made a wreath of them when they got ashore, and put it on Dick's head; but he thought it would be more becoming to her, and so crowning her with the lilies, he whispered, "My queen!" and looked so very much as if he meant it that Katie blushed, she didn't know why, but I think she was trying to fancy how Mr. Stevenson, that old man that her father wanted her to marry, would look, on his knees before her, crowning her with lilies, and whispering "My queen!"

But Dick wasn't thinking of rivals then; and when John said that it was time to start for home, Dick stood up, and looked down at Katie sitting there on the grass, and asked her if she didn't think it would be more comfortable to ride home with him than to go with John and crowd them into one carriage; and she said she thought it would, though of course she didn't think anything about the pleasure of Dick's society any more than he did of hers.

They became very well acquainted on the way home; and though they knew there was no one to hear, still they talked very low to each other, and Dick found out all about his rival, Mr. Stevenson, and I don't know but he went so far as to hint that the old gentleman never could love her as a "certain young man" *always* would, for the simple reason that he couldn't help it.

But I know that Dick thought that the ride home was very short. Even Katie made the remark that Dick had a *very* fast horse, though John and his wife had been at home half an hour at least.

If old Mr. Weaver had been awake he might have heard something out by the gate that sounded very much like kissing; but then it might not have been that, though I don't think Dick Vernon's conscience would have ever troubled him if he had kissed such a pretty girl as Katie Weaver, even if the old folks had been unwilling.

After that Dick and Katie met very often. It was generally at the house of Dick's sister Mary, though sometimes they had stolen interviews in the garden by moonlight; and Katie came to think very much of her younger lover, and was almost persuaded to run off with him in spite of the old folks; but she always said wait till she was of age, and then she would have a right to do as she pleased—that was only three months longer, and so Dick tried to be as patient as he could.

And at last the three months had nearly expired. "Only a week longer," said Dick as they sat on the seat in the grape arbor. Katie trembled just a little, and Dick put both arms around her and pressed her to his bosom and kissed her, just as he thought he had a right to; but Katie looked up then, gave a little shriek, and fell back into Dick's arms again.

What was the trouble? Nothing, only Mr. Stevenson had appeared, at least Dick thought it was he. And now he stood in the arbor doorway looking very sternly at the lovers, though he didn't speak at once.

"Walk in," said Dick, determined not to be frightened till he saw some cause to be so.

The old gentleman advanced a few steps toward him, drew out his snuff-box, took a pinch, put up the box, took out his handkerchief, and then spoke:

"Young man," said he, "do you love that girl?"

"Better than my life," Dick replied, drawing Katie closer to him.

"And, Miss Katie, do you love this young man?"

"Yes, Mr. Stevenson," answered Katie, in a trembling voice.

"And you never cared anything for me? Why did you not tell me that before?"

"Because you never asked me," was the simple reply.

"And when I asked you to be my wife, your mother answered for you."

"Yes."

"What a fool I've been."

"Exactly," replied Dick, "you've hit the nail on the head now."

"It is'nt my nature," said he, after a pause, "to marry a woman whose heart is already another's. I don't think I could ever be happy with such a woman. I could not be happy with you even, Katie, after what I know now. Adieu!" and Mr. Stevenson passed out of the arbor toward the house.

What he said there I don't know, but the next day Dick received a letter from Katie, saying that he could visit her at the house now whenever he pleased. But the visiting did not continue long, for a month from that night when Mr. Stevenson met them in the arbor, there was a wedding at Mr. Weaver's, and Mr. Stevenson gave away the bride; and Dick Vernon said that it was the happiest day he ever saw, though, by-the-by, he has seen a great many happy days since.

THE DEGENERACY OF YOUNG MEN.

A CITY exchange asks, "Why is it that the proportion of young men in this country who turn out badly is so much larger than it used to be?" and finds a solution of its question in the answer that "a spirit of false pride induces parents to put their boys into stores and offices rather than apprentice them to good trades." "Mechanics and laboring men," the writer adds, "have too generally imbibed the idea that they ought to place their boys a peg above the drudgery of manual labor, which, however, is a great mistake." This explanation fails to explain satisfactorily a state of things the reality of which cannot but be admitted. The ambition of parents in the lower walks of life to place their sons in a more elevated position is certainly most laudable. Indeed, it has always been the boast of America that her institutions favored the advancement of all classes to the most eligible positions. It is doubtless true that many mistake their vocation, and make their lives failures simply because they attempted to be that which their mental calibre positively forbade. Numbers who would have excelled in a mechanical trade, fail utterly in attempting to be clergymen, lawyers, or doctors. But this is no reason why an uneducated laboring man should not, if he can afford it, give his children the education of which he was himself deprived in early life. The error lies to some extent in the parent failing to discover the bent of the child's mind, and placing him in the position which he can fill most creditably and with most advantage to himself. One child may have a natural taste for mechanics, another for letters. Each is equally useful to the community. But if the former is compelled to pore over Latin and Greek, and the latter is apprenticed to a wheelwright's or a machine shop, there will probably be another wretched mechanic, and another weak professional man, added to the poor ones that already exist.

The true cause for the degeneracy of the morals of the youth of the present day is infinitely broader than in the fact that laboring men wish to place their sons "a peg higher" than themselves. It is to be found in the general lowering of the moral standard of the community which has been painfully perceptible during the last few years. Whatever may be the fact as to the good which has been accomplished by the war, it is to be feared that it has been largely counterbalanced by the flood of vice and immorality with which it has deluged our land. Distinctions between right and wrong seem, in the minds of many, to be completely obliterated. The moral miasma of war, which, during the contest, was visible in the immediate vicinities of the camp, and in localities especially liable to be affected, has been carried by the most natural causes into nearly every village in the land, contaminating thousands who have hitherto been pure.

The political and financial condition of the country has also helped on the ruin of hundreds of young men. Money easily obtained is easily spent, and ten dollars now changes hands with less deliberation than one dollar three years since. Hence has arisen a careless and free expenditure on the part of clerks and young men, which has been the ruin of hundreds. Nothing is more true than that the surest way to ruin a young man is to allow him free use of money before his principles are fixed. Allurements in a thousand enticing forms meet him at every step, and too often prove successful in accomplishing their object. Nor are these baneful influences confined to any particular class. All departments of business and professional life feel them sensibly, and it will be long before they cease to exert their pernicious effects on society.

It is true we are not so bad as we might be, and it is also true that we might be much better than we are. If the influence of the pulpit, the press, and the examples of leading men were as favorable to high moral character as formerly, we might hope for improvement. But when notoriously immoral men are placed in high office by all political

parties, when the fact that they are good Democrats or good Republicans is made a consideration superior to their goodness as men, when the best men in the community are found subjecting moral and religious character to political requirements, there is no need to look far for reasons why so many young men are taking the wrong direction. They are taught too much that good moral character is of minor importance in American life. They see too many bad men occupying high social position. The tone of society always determines more or less the course of young men.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.

It is now some two weeks since a rayther strange looking man engaged apartments at the Greenlion. He stated he was from the United States, but beyond this he said nothin. He seemed to prefer sollytood. He remained mostly in his room, and whenever he did show himself, he walkt in a moody and morose manner in the garding, with his hed bowed down and his arms folded across his breast. He reminded me sumwhat of the celebrated but unhappy Mr. Haller, in the cheerful play of "The Stranger." This man puzzled me. I'd been puzzled afore several times but not so severally as now. Mine Ost of the Greenlion said I must interrigate this strange being who claimed to be my countryman. "He hasn't called for a drop of bear since he's been in this ere house," said the landlord. "I look to you," he added, "to clear up this dark, this orful mystery."

I wringed the lan'lord's honest hand, and told him to consider the mystery cleared up.

I gained axes to the misterus bein's room, and by talking sweet to him for a few minits I found out who he was. Then returning to the lan'lord, who was nervisly pacing up and down the bar, I said:

"Sweet Rolando, don't tremble no more! I've torn the mask from the haughty stranger's face, and dived into the recesses of his inmost sole! He's a Trans-Mejim!"

I'd been to the Beefanhan theatre the previs evenin, and probly the drammer I saw affected me, because I am not in the habit of goin on as per above. I like the Beefanham theatre very much, indeed, because there a enthusiastic lover of the theatre like myself can unite the legitermit drammer with fish. Thus, while your enrapered soul drinks in the lofty and noble sentences of the gifted artists, you can eat a biled mackril just as comfor'bly as in your own house. I felt constraned, however, to tell a fond mother who sot immegitly behind me, and who was accompanied by a gin bottle and a young infant—I felt constraned to tell that mother, when her infant playfully mingled a rayther oily mack'ril with the little hair which is left on my vener'le hed, that I had a bottle of scented hair oil at home, which on the whole I tho't I preferred to that which her offspring was greasin' me with. This riled the excellent female, and she said, "Git out! You never was a infank yourself, spos! Oh no! You was too cool to be a infank, you was! You slid into the world already grow'd, didn't you? Git out!" "No, madam," I replied, "I too was once a infant! I was a luvly child. Peple used to come in large and enthoosiastic crowds from all parts of the country to see me, I was such a sweet and intelligent infant. The excitement was so intens, in fack, that a extra hotel was started in the town to accommodate the people who thronged to my cradle." Havin' finished these truthful statemints, I smilt sweetly on the worthy female. She said, "Drat you, what do you come a-chaffin' me for," and the estymible woman was really gettin' furis, when I mollyfied her by pralsin' her child, and by axin pardon for all I'd said. "This little gal," I observed, "this surprisingly luvly gal—' when the mother said, "It's other sect is he sir; its a boy." "Wall," I said, "this little boy, whose eye is like a eagle a soarin' proudly in the azure sky, will some day be a man, if he don't choke himself to death in childhood's sunny hours with a smelt or a bloater, or some other dreffal calamity. How sublime the thought, my dear madam, that this infant as you fondle on your knee on this night, may grow up into a free and independent citizen, whose vote will be worth ten to fifteen pounds, according as suffrages may range at the joyous period!

Let us now return, gentle reader, to the landlord of the Greenlion, who we left in the bar in a state of anxiety and perspire. Rubbing his hot face with a red handkerchief, he said:

"Is the stranger bein a American?"

"He is."

"A Gen'ral?"

"No."

"A Colonal?"

"No."

"A Majer?"

"Nor a Majer."

"A Capting?"

"He is not."

"A Leftenant?"

"Not even that."

"Then," said the lan'lord of the Greenlion, "you are deceeved! He is no countryman of yours."

"Why not?" I said.

"I will tell you, Sir," said the lan'lord. "My son-in-law is employed in a banking-house where ev'ry American as comes to these shores goes to get his drafts casht, and he says that not one has arrived on these shores durin' the last eighteen months, as wasn't a Gen'ral, a Colonal, a Majer, a Capting, or a Leftenant! This man, as I said afore, has deceeved you! He's a imposture!"

I reeled to a chair. For a minit I was speechlis. At length I murmured: "Mars! fear it is too troo! Even I was a Capting of the Home Guards."

"To be sure," said the lan'lord; "you all do it over there."

"Wall," I said, "whatever nation this person belongs to, we may as well go and hear him lectur this evenin. He is one of these spirit fellars—he is a Trans-Mejim, and when he slings hisself into a trans state, he says the sperits of departed great men talk through him—among others, Cromwell."

"And this Mr. Cromwell—is he dead?" said the lan'lord.

I told him that Oliver was no more.

"It's a 'umbug," said the lan'lord; to which I replied that we had best go and see, and we went.

We was late, on account of the lan'lord's extensive acquaintans with the public house-keepers along the road, and the hall was some two miles distant, but we got there at last. The hall was about half full, and the Mejim was just then assumin' to be Benjamin Franklin, who was speakin about the Atlantic Cable.

He said the Cable was really a merrytorious affair, and that messiges could be sent to America, and there was no doubt about their gettin there in the cours of a week or two, which he said a beautiful idear, and much quicker than by steamer or canal-boat. It struck me that if this was Franklin, the spiritooal life hadn't improved the old gentleman's intellecks particly.

The aduiens was mostly composed of rather pale people, whose eyes I tho't rolled round in a somewhat wild manner. But they was well behaved, and the females kept saying. "How beautiful! What a sublime thing it is," et cetry. Among the females was a fair and rosy young woman. She sot on the same seat we did, and the lan'lord of the Greenlion, whose frekent intervoos with other lan'lords that evening had been too much for him, fastened his left eye on the fair and rosy young person, and smilin lovingly upon her, said, "You may give me, my dear, four-penny worth of gin—cold gin. I take it cold, because—"

There was cries of "Silence! Shame! Put him out! the Skoffer!"

"Ain't we at the Spotted Boar?" the lan'lord hoarsely whispered.

"No," I answered. "Its another kind of bore. Lis'en. Cromwell is going to speak through our inspired fren now."

"Is he?" said the lan'lord—is he? Wall, Iv'e suthin' to say, also. Was this Cromwell a licensed vittler?"

"Not that I ever heard," I answrd.

"I'm sorry for that," said the lan'lord, with a sigh; but I think he was a man who would wish to seen licensed vittlers respected in their rights."

"No doubt."

"Wall," said the lan'lord, "jest you keep an eye on me." Then risin to his feet, he said, in a somewhat husky, yet to'bly distink voice, Mr. Crumbwell!"

"Cromwell!" I cried.

"Yes, Mr. Cromwell; that's the man I mean, Mr. Crumble! won't you please advise that gen'l'man who you're talking through; won't you advise 'im during your elekant speech to settle his bill at my 'ouse to-night, Mr. Crumbles," said the lan'lord, glarin' savigely round on the people, "because if he don't there'll be a punched 'ed to be seen at the Greenlion, where I don't want no more of his everlastin nonsens. I'll talk through 'im! Here's a sperrit," said the lan'lord, a smile once more beamin' on his face, "which will talk through him like a Dutch father! I'm the sperrit of you, young feller!" "You're a healthy old sperrit," I remarkt; and then I saw the necessity of getting him out of the hall. The wimin was yellin and screamin, and the men was hollerin perlice. A perliceman really came and collered my fat fren. "It is only a fit, Sir Richard," I said. I always call the perlice Sir Richard. It pleases them to think I'm the victim of a deloosion; and they always treat me perlitely. This one did, certainly, for he let us go. We saw no more of the Trans-Mejim.

It's difficult, of course, to say how long these noosances will be allowed to prowl round. I should say, however, if pressed for a auser that they will prob'ly continner on just about as long as they can find people to lis'en to 'em. Am I right? Yours, faithfully,

ARTEMUS WARD.

SEWING.

WORK means sewing, and sewing spoils everything. It is a bad habit, hard to form and hard to break—demoralizing; never to be resorted to except as a relief or a necessity, or, like involuntary servitude, as a punishment for crime. There are states of mind for which sewing is soothing. It attracts just enough of your attention and vitality to draw off the surplus electricity and give you a chance to come down from your excitement, get wholesomely tired and able to sleep. Also, when it is a question between rags and sewing, I suppose one should choose the sewing. But for persons who are not obliged to sew, to spend day after day in pulling a string through a piece of cloth seems a lamentable waste of time. And lamentable, too, is it that this busy idleness should be lauded as a virtue. In a world where there is so much real work to be done, necessary work, eternal work, all who can free themselves from the petty necessity ought to do so, both for the sake of the world's work and the world's poor. There are always people enough glad to do all the sewing we can give them, to whom the money which it brings means common comfort, perhaps sustenance, perhaps a sense of self-respect and self-help. I fear a great deal of what we call industry is unnecessary narrowing to small issues. A soul's life is pricked but with the point of a needle, when it ought instead to be always ripening by and for the great business of electricity; and all the while it is doing this it flatters itself that it is doing duty and being exemplary.

MRS. BLOOMER now wears garments like any other woman.—*Providence Post.*

How do you know?—*Boston Post.*

A MAN in Maine snores so loud that he has to sleep in the next street, to prevent waking himself up.

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1866.

A RETROSPECT.

WE indulge a confident belief that our readers, in looking back over the course and management of the COLUMBIAN during the last eight months, will be satisfied that it has maintained with strict fidelity those principles of conduct which it announced in the outset. Its promise of independance and its profession of Unionism have been exactly kept, while it has given an example of an improved newspaper in its mechanical execution and the arrangement of its contents. And in this latter respect it has provoked, or caused, material improvements in other journals of the county. In prospect of its establishment the *Columbia County Republican* was greatly enlarged and additional enterprise infused into its management; and the *Democrat and Star* also entered upon improvements in its business department, with new materials, which gave it increased value. The year has been an era of progress with the press of this county, and notwithstanding the rivalries and disputes between our several journals (which seem to be unavoidable) the reading public may congratulate itself upon the general improvement which has been secured.

But, no doubt, there is still room for improvement with our local press, and the very rivalries between journals which are sometimes complained of, afford the most effective stimulus to produce that improvement. If that rivalry shall not degenerate into indecorum and become scandalous, it may be regarded as useful.

There will always be various sentiments and opinions in the community, upon most questions, causing antagonisms and leading to contest. Various organs of opinion are therefore necessary to develope and secure full play and free action to the intellectual forces of the social body, and among these the newspaper will always be prominent and indispensable. For it is better adapted than any other instrument ever devised to reach the whole mass of the community thoroughly and promptly, conveying to all the thoughts or facts by which opinion shall be created or controlled. But just in proportion to its efficiency, to its enormous power for creating or shaping opinion, is the necessity of its proper organization and of its complete freedom. That all opinions not libellous, blasphemous, or obscene, shall have free expression through the press, is one of our admitted principles, and ranks among those which are solemnly secured by constitutional guaranties. But the *diversity* of journals, in position and character, is as important as their freedom. They should be so organized as to represent all varieties of opinion and give to them proper expression, both in exposition and defence. This involves the existence of many journals, differing among themselves, and to some extent hostile to each other. But as considerations of economy and expediency are opposed to the indefinite multiplication of newspapers, we must in their organization stop short of ideal perfection. We cannot have every school of opinion, in the same locality, perfectly represented by its appropriate organ. We can only approximate to this result.

In a county such as this, what could properly and conveniently be secured would be this: That each great political party should have a newspaper representing it, and that there should be a third newspaper of independent position and character. This was precisely the condition of things in this county after the establishment of the COLUMBIAN in May last. Each political party had its appropriate organ, while independent opinion (devoted, however, to Unionism and to a policy of restoration) was represented by our journal. It was an arrangement which secured fair discussion, and afforded guaranties for intelligent suffrage. One of its main advantages was the security it afforded the people against political intrigues or corruption of the press; for by it these were liable to be exposed and their mischiefs prevented.

But the existence of an Independent Union journal in this county was intolerable to both the regular party organs. They assailed it in advance, and after its establishment continued to denounce it and to misrepresent both its motives and character. The one insisted that it was intended to destroy the Republican party of this county, the other that it was intended to disorganize and injure the Democracy. These charges, which were inconsistent with each other, and both false, furnished the pretext for much weak invective and passionate declamation, which, upon proper occasions, we exposed and answered. But the best and most complete answer was furnished by time—by subsequent events. The usefulness of an Independent Union journal was clearly shown in the result at the October election, when the Union candidate for Congress, supported by us on independent grounds, received the unexampled majority of 1,737 votes in this county, and that too in spite of the indiscretions and treachery of the organ newspaper of his party. In that contest we struck for the cause of Union and not for party, and had similar efforts been put forth elsewhere, through an independent press, results would have been widely different. The Union of the States and the harmony of the country would have been promptly and fully secured.

But that field of usefulness which might under other circumstances have been permanently filled by the COLUMBIAN as an independent journal, has been narrowed by an event over which it had no control. The course of the *Democrat and Star*, and of the men connected with it, in the recent election, has caused the projection of a new paper to be issued here as an organ of party, and to constitute an additional journal for popular support. We take the fact (without discussing its wisdom, propriety, or necessity), as an important one in the progress of journalism in this county, and as specially affecting our dispositions for the future. The new paper will have powerful support from sources beyond our reach, while it will command the favor of many persons whose patronage is essential to our paper. This is an element of competition which was not foreseen when our journal was established. In fact, no one could have anticipated that folly of conduct in the Democratic organ here, which has induced the new enterprise.

Another point may be mentioned. The proprietors of the COLUMBIAN were not actuated by pecuniary considerations in establishing it. They were impelled rather by strong convictions on questions of public policy, and by a desire to contribute their aid to the cause of reunion by assisting to uphold the hands of those who were devoted to it. Engaged in active employments they have been able to devote but little attention to the business interests of the paper. Nevertheless it has had respectable support. Its advertising patronage has been good, and even its circulation (to which little attention has been paid) has been one half greater than that conceded to it by its rivals.

Considering the course of this journal, and then looking abroad over the country to contemplate its condition, we are impelled to say that the principles and policy supported by the COLUMBIAN during its career are necessary to the peace, prosperity, and welfare of the people and to the maintenance of Republican institutions. This is our firm conviction, and we submit the record of our journal with satisfaction and confidence to the opinions of fair men and patriots among the living, and to the judgment of future times.

THE ASSESSORSHIP PAPERS.

WE publish on our first page sundry papers re'ating to changes in the Assessorship of this District, for the double purpose of placing them upon record in our columns, and giving them a brief review.

Major Monroe was removed suddenly without notice of any charge against him in October, 1865 (just after the election), at the instance of Mercur, Wilmot, and P. John, and the latter was appointed in his place to take the office on first of November. This was not agreeable to General Cameron, Colonel Forney and other Republican friends of the Major's, nor was it thought a reasonable thing by his friends in this county, nor by Democrats, in view of the fact that he had held the office but sixteen months, and that he was not removed upon charges of misconduct. The fact was, that as he had been appointed on the recommendation of Hon. Henry W. Tracy, Mercur and Co. feared they could not count upon him as their man, for all sorts of work. For this reason they had him turned out, and John was got in because of his control of a newspaper which might be useful in the political management of the Congressional District.

But Monroe's reappointment was asked for by petition of citizens and by leading men, on the ground that he had been improperly removed, and subsequently, when the Treasury Department was unwilling to admit its error and reinstate him, Mr. Clark was named for the place *without his request or knowledge.* He was nominated in April and afterward confirmed by the Senate in spite of a very vigorous opposition. The character of that opposition was pretty well known at the time, and is shown very clearly in the papers on our first page, and although it was unavailing and resulted only in mortification to those concerned in it, it still deserves some examination and discussion, and the close of the year affords a good occasion for this purpose.

First. It was charged that Mr. Clark was appointed on condition that he would set up a newspaper here to support the policy of the Administration. *This was not true,* and stands contradicted by plain facts known to the public or capable of clear proof.

In the first place, the establishment of the COLUMBIAN was projected before the commencement of the present year, and was determined upon finally in January last, *before Mr. Clark was named or thought of for the post of Assessor.* This single fact disposes of the falsehood above mentioned, in the most conclusive manner. But there are other facts equally strong which we will mention. The printing materials were bought, and the main arrangements for issuing the paper made before the first of April, *at a time when Mr. Clark had not been nominated, and when it was not known that he would be.* It would have been issued early in April except for the delay of the type founders, which was unexpected, and its publication would have gone on if Mr. Clark had never been nominated or confirmed as Assessor. He was nominated near the end of April and confirmed in July. In addition to these facts it is to be remembered that the breach between the President and Congress began with the veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and his speech on the twenty-second of February, and that even P. John made strong professions of support to him as late as the month of March. It is therefore absurd and preposterous to allege that a newspaper enterprise determined upon at the beginning of the year, was founded upon a state of things which occurred some time afterward.

Besides, we refer with confidence to *every person* connected on the one hand with the appointment, and on the other with the founding of the new paper, for a flat, unqualified, and complete denial of the assertion that Mr. Clark's appointment was procured, or influenced, or accompanied by any engagement or understanding that he or his friends should set up or issue a newspaper to support the President, or for any purpose whatever. It is true, that the men who set up the COLUMBIAN have been and are now friendly to the President, and believe now, as they have believed during the past year, that his policy of restoration is wise and necessary to the prosperity and welfare of the country; and it is true also that in selecting an Assessor for this District, a friend of the President's policy was preferred over an enemy; but the imputation that the appointment was upon any *condition* or understanding whatsoever, is utterly false.

Second. The papers we publish show that it was very vigorously asserted by John and his "document signers," that Mr. C. was not only friendly to a newspaper which agreed with him in opinion and sentiment, but that he actually furnished it advertisements, and otherwise gave it support and encouragement. It was scarcely necessary to assert so warmly what was never denied. Although we have on a former occasion explained this point, we will repeat our explanation. Be it remembered, then, that it was asserted at Washington, in hostility to Mr. Clark's confirmation, that *he had set up a paper to abuse Congress,* and was engaged in that unamiable employment. The purpose of this assertion of course was to influence the majority of the Senate against him as a man who abused them while before them for favor. But his answer to the accusation was prompt and satisfactory. It was (and the writing is before us), that he had "*no pecuniary interest*" in this newspaper, "*nor had he ever written, or caused to be written, a line for it about either the President or Congress.*" And in personal interviews with members of the Senate Mr. Clark insisted, and with justice, that this paper had not been abusive upon Congress, stating frankly at the same time that the proprietors were his friends, and that he had given it patronage and encouragement. Such being his representations of fact (every one of them perfectly true and capable of the clearest proof), the blundering folly of John's last documents against the confirmation, is manifest. Those papers appear to have been written in haste, and signed without reflection. They fell "still born" because they were misconceived, and their abortive birth was in keeping with the folly of their origin.

Third. Among the papers appear two letters from P. John to the Secretary of the Treasury; the first and longest one of which has not been heretofore published. It will be seen that he plead hard; that his appeals were most pathetic and earnest, and that the Veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill and even the twenty-second of February speech, had not alienated him from Andrew Johnson, to whom he kindly sends a copy of his newspaper to refresh him amid the toils of office! Unfortunately, it is not known that *that* paper was ever perused by the President. If it been, who can doubt that his course of administration would have been different, and that we should have retained to the public service the late Revenue Assessor of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania?

We will add a remark or two only to an article already rather long. The party directly interested in the appointment took care at the proper time to secure copies of all papers relating thereto, and from his ample stores we have drawn a few papers which appeared to us most interesting and important, and which were not private and confidential in their nature and uses. And our object in this has been, not to renew a former dispute, but to subserve justice and vindicate truth.

THE COLUMBIAN, during its career, has had controversies with rival journals in this county, not because it desired them, but because, from the conduct of other papers toward it, they were inevitable. We desire to call attention to the fact that all these disputes have been begun by our contemporaries and in a manner and under circumstances wholly unprovoked. So far as it has been engaged in contests it has acted in self-defence, and in defence of those connected with it. It has returned blows, but never given them in the first instance. The greeting it received upon its establishment, from the *Democrat and Star* and from the *Republican*, were alike uncivil and unjust; and afterward assaults upon it were reiterated which were also clearly unjustifiable and maliguant. To repel them, and repel them with energy, was a duty we owed to ourselves and to the friends who sustained us.

In now looking back over the eight months during which the COLUMBIAN has been issued, we find reason to congratulate ourselves upon having maintained firmly the position we originally assumed, and upon the complete vindication of our course by time; and therefore in our last and present numbers we have thought proper to review, somewhat, the record of events in the county since our paper was established; to point out the facts by which its course has been completely vindicated, and to hold up for public contemplation the disasters and the chastisements to which our enemies have been subjected, failing wholly in their objects of ambition, selfishness, and malice. By the silent but effectual operation of time they have been exposed in all the falsehoods which they directed against us, and coerced into silence by public opinion and by an innate consciousness of wrong. We suppose this review is instructive. At all events it is just.

A FACT FOR GEOLOGISTS.—A Cornish journal in England says: In sinking a shaft at the Garden tin mine, in Morvah, the men have men with a perfect pillar, about eight inches in diameter, standing in the solid rock, and very different in its composition from the surrounding granite; and, what is stranger still, at the base of this pillar they have come upon what they say is a fly-wheel of the same material. Large pieces, both of the pillar and wheel, were exhibited to the adventurers at the account meeting on the second, and some portions of both are still left unbroken in the rock.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

MEMBERS DEPARTING.

A NUMBER of members left this city for their homes on Thursday, and others will follow on Friday, to spend the Christmas holidays. Between thirty and forty members will avail themselves of the invitation of the eight Southern railroad companies to visit New Orleans on a pleasure trip.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

The President on Monday, in conversation with a friend, expressed his unabated confidence in the final triumph of his restoration policy. He also took occasion to condemn the project that was being agitated in Congress, for the overthrow of the present State Governments at the South, and declared that it would release those State Goverments from the payment of their State debts, and impose them upon the United States.

Mr. Seward has recently expressed the same confidence in the triumph of the President's policy, as was on Monday expressed by the President himself.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns received from the General Land Office for the month of November from the local office at Traverse City, Michigan, show that thirteen thousand five hundred and seven acres of the public lands were disposed of during that month, eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine acres of which were taken, under the Homestead Law, for actual settlement and cultivation.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for Saturday amount to $488,131 68, and for the past week to $2,936,514 20. This is somewhat below the average for some weeks past, resulting probably from the falling off in many branches of trade, always noticeable in the returns for this particular holiday period. The total for this fiscal year up to date is $161,637,454 12. According to the laws which govern some branches of our trade a gradual diminution of receipts from this source must be expected, commencing from the first of each calendar year. This decrease is not very great in amount, not very steady day by day. Fluctuations are experienced in this branch of finances as in other branches up to the last day of the fiscal year, as may be seen from the facts that on April second, of last fiscal year, the receipts were $2,455,349; on May third, $2,236,852, and on June second, they reached the large sum of $3,421,982, which is the second highest amount ever reached in one day, and which was the more noticeable from the fact that the second was Saturday, on which day the receipts are almost uniformly less than on other days; and during these three months of April, May, and June the average receipts were under a million per diem. Other facts might be given to show the fluctuations in this respect, and prove that the total for the year must not be arbitrarily estimated by the receipts for any one day or even one month.

TRIALS BY MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

At the Cabinet meeting on Friday last the subject of trials by Military Commissions was considered, the case of Dr. Watson having been brought to the notice of the Government, through Governor Letcher, of Virginia, who came here to obtain a revocation of the order convening the Military Commission to try Watson. The President and members of the Cabinet, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, determined that no more trials of civillians should be had before military tribunals upon any pretence, and the Secretary of War was advised to issue an order to the military commanders accordingly, with instructions to them, also, that when they make arrests of civillians, upon any ground whatever, they shall report the matter to the War Department instanter, and await instructions therefrom before proceeding further. The Secretary of War will issue an order at once conformable to the decision of the Cabinet.

DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that fifty-four thousand, one hundred and fifty-four acres of the public lands were disposed of at the St. Cloud, Minnesota, office during the month of November, seventeen thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight acres of which were taken under the Homestead Law for actual settlement and cultivation. The remainder was located with Agricultural College scrip and military warrants.

The General Land Office has just prepared a patent in favor of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, containing over forty-two thousand acres, being the area of the tracts approved by the Secretary of the interior as inuring to said company under the acts of Congress of 1862 and 1864. The patent is preceded by a beautiful minature map of the United States handsomely colored, exhibiting all the States and Territories with great distinctness, as also the line of the Pacific Railroad from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved three additional lists of swamp and overflowed lands in the San Francisco, Marysville and Stockton districts, California, covering an aggregate of one hundred and eleven thousand and ninety-nine acres. These lists have been prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of July twenty-third, 1866.

During the month ending on the fifteenth instant, 1866, land patents have been transmitted by the Commissioner of the Land Office to the patentees embracing lands sold for cash, located with bounty land warrants, Agricultural College scrip, and confirmed private claims. Returns received at the General Land Office show that twenty-four thousand, seven hundred and fifty-four acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of November, at the following local offices: Detroit, Michigan, seven thousand, six hundred and one acres; Marquette, Michigan, nine thousand, one hundred and seventy-two acres; Topeka, Kansas, seven thousand, four hundred and forty-one acres.

A WORD OF WARNING.

THE Pittsburg *Commercial*, an able Radical newspaper and one representing the business interests of Western Pennsylvania, has a word of warning which is decidedly significant. One by one the Radical newspapers of the country are cautioning their readers against the mushroon prosperity which grew up to such gigantic proportions during the war. They admit that it cannot be expected to prove lasting, and cautiously warn their readers to prepare for the impending financial crash, which must inevitably come unless a wise policy prevails. The *Commercial* says:

"There are reasons—strong ones we think—for believing that a change of times in business matters are not far off. The indications are too plain to be mistaken. It is contrary to all history and experience, that the business condition that accompanies war should continue in a state of peace. The inevitable change has, in our case, been delayed by causes that are known, and that must ere long cease to operate. The unusual demand for labor and manufactured goods is slacking off by supply. Prices of commodities have declined, wages of labor will decline by the same law.

We therefore, along with this word of friendly warning, earnestly counsel all persons receiving wages to take the best possible care of what they earn, to avoid unnecessary expenses, and if need be, to take less pay rather than not have a place of regular employment. Should the extensive works of this manufacturing region be constrained to stop, as they must if they cannot be continued without serious loss, the men will be best off who have laid up something from former earnings, for the support of themselves and families. A better time it would be, of course, if the business of manufacturers should not be interrupted, but as things are, that is, with declining prices of the products of labor, while the wages of labor are kept up, the burden falling wholly on the proprietors of the works, is heavier than they are disposed or able to bear.

Hard times may be safely considered as impending. They might in some degree, be warded off by a general willingness to accommodate business and prices to the peace standard. If any large class stand out against the unavoidable tendency, they may hasten the crisis, but cannot escape its consequences when they come. Labor and capital will both feel the change. By just and reasonable accommodations they may make it much less severe. At any rate, we advise all to be industrious, to live frugally, to prepare for hard times. Thus, if not able to ward them off, they will be in the better condition to weather them through.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY.

WHEN Sir Colin Campbell, on being appointed to the command of the Indian army, was asked when he would be ready to set out, his answer was "To-morrow"—an earnest, as has well been remarked, of his future success. For it is quick decision and promptitude in action, such as taking instant advantage of an enemy's mistake, which so often wins battles. "Every moment lost," said Napoleon, "gives an opportunity for misfortune," and he used to say he beat the Austrians because they never knew the value of time—while they dwadled, he overthrew them. And so it is in business. The successful man is always found to be prompt in action. He acts whilst his neighbor is hesitating and deliberating. It is impossible to overrate the value of decision in the business of life—and the energetic man will always be found to be a man of firmness and decision of character. Promptitude is of almost equal value. The man of promptitude seizes and turns to account the opportunity which his less energetic and careless neighbor allows to slip past him.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of James Gibson, late of Greenwood Township, Columbia County, deceased. The undersigned, appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets in the hands of Abraham Young, administrator of James Gibson, deceased, to and among the respective creditors according to the order established by law, hereby gives notice to all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in Bloomsburg, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, A.D. 1867, at ten o'clock A.M. of said day. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of decedents, are requested to present them to the Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in for a portion of said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, December 15, 1866.-3t

Lunacy.—The first account of Isaac Seigfred, committee of Dorcas Creveling, a lunatic. All persons interested will take notice that the account of Isaac Seigfred, committee of Dorcas Creveling, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Columbia County, and that the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of said county, for examination and confirmation, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February next.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, December 15, 1866.-3t.

Notice.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.

M'KELVEY, NEAL & CO., and
WILLIAM M'KELVEY & CO.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Abraham Robbins late of Fishing Creek Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them to

DIANA ROBBINS,
JACKSON LABOUR,

Fishing Creek, October 24, 1866.-6t

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. H. Stoltzer agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

Estate of Abraham Mensch, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abraham Mensch, late of Locust Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

AMZI CRAIG or
CHARLES MENSCH,
Roaring Creek P.O., Columbia County, Pa.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

PROPOSITIONS for purchasing this newspaper establishment have been submitted to the proprietors by Colonel Tate and Colonel Freeze; the former intending to start a new paper at Williamsport, and the latter at Bloomsburg. In any possible disposition which may be made of this paper due provision will be made for the interests of subscribers and advertising patrons, so that they shall not be subjected to disappointment or loss. The outstanding contracts with both will be executed, and due notice of the provision made for that purpose will be given.

A GOOD IDEA.—The following appears among the by-laws of a benevolent society of a neighboring town:

"Gentlemen are required to engage ladies whom they wish to accompany home, early in the evening, and immediately announce the name to the rest of the company."

This is a decided improvement on the old style. We recollect well when the fashion was for the boys to draw up in line in front of a church or place of amusement, and wait for the egress of the maidens fair, and when the favorite one appeared to "side up to her," with the left arm *a la jug-handle*. Sometimes it was all right and sometimes it wasn't; and when the latter was the case the discomfitted youth was laughed at by the whole crowd. The new plan is a decided improvement, as your defeats do not become public property. We commend it to the careful consideration of the youths of Bloomsburg.

NEWS ITEMS.

IOWA now has forty-five National Banks, with an aggregate capital of nearly seven million dollars.

THE steamships *America*, *City of Paris* and *Europe* sent out one million seventeen thousand dollars in specie on Saturday.

A FAST young woman belonging to a respectable family in Norwich, stole ninety dollars in gold from her mother and lavished it on her companions. She has been arrested and bound over for trial.

ALBERT H. INMAN, son of Francis Inman, of Worcester, was skating in company with a young lady at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, Thursday, when the ice broke and both were drowned.

THE Fredericksburg *Herald* recommends the farmers in Eastern Virginia to turn their attention to the increased cultivation of cotton in the State. Money has been made the past year by raising cotton in Virginia.

FIVE thousand dollars has been appropriated by the South Carolina Legislature for the purpose of contesting the suits in the Supreme Court, designing to sell sundry of the Sea Islands for alleged default of taxes.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred in Elmira, on Saturday night last, twenty-third instant, destroying a square between Carrol and Water, fronting on Lake Street. Two buildings in the square saved. Loss five hundred thousand dollars.

THE number of peace treaties which have been signed in the last two hundred years is said to be seven thousand two hundred and five; and it is also a remarkable fact that each of these treaties begins with the statement that the peace hereby declared shall be enduring and last forever.

THE County Superintendents, in their recent Convention at Harrisburg, recommended the adoption of a law fixing six months, instead of four, as the minimum term of the common schools of Pennsylvania; and also that the school directors should be authorized to purchase school books and apparatus at the expense of their respective districts.

ON Monday night, a wagon containing four men was run off the bridge this side of St. Anthony, and went headlong down the precipice one hundred and fifty feet. The high bridge is at one end of this chasm, without a railing, and is a fearful place, but fortunately three of them escaped with injuries, while only one, named Casey, was killed.

IN the Circuit Court at Alexandria, it had been decided that property sold under confiscation during the war cannot be retained by the purchaser longer than during the life of the party from whom it was taken. The court ordered the return of property thus held, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where, of course, this decision will be affirmed, for attainder of treason does not work corruption of blood.

IT is announced that a citizen of Louisville has sued that city for twelve thousand five hundred dollars damages for the death of his wife and daughter by cholera. He declares that the city authorities wilfully neglected to trade and clean the streets that traversed the infected district, and hence are responsible for the death of his wife and daughter. A similar suit, it is also announced, is pending in New York, brought by an aggrieved citizen of that place.

THE smoke-house of Mr. Knouse, of Hamburg, Berks County, having been robbed of a quantity of sausage some time during last week, thinking that he would give the robbers a warm reception if they came again, he took his gun and placed it inside the door, with a string on the trigger, so that any one opening it would discharge the gun and shoot himself. On Saturday morning, having occasion to go to the smoke-house, and having forgotten all about the arrangement he had made with his gun, he carelessly opened the door, discharging the contents of the gun into his side, and inflicting a severe wound. Knouse has since died of his injuries.

MARRIED.

In Orangeville, on the twenty-seventh instant, by Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. W. W. MEATCH, of Light Street, to Miss AGNES S. MATHER, of Orangeville.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	75
Flour per barrel	10 00
Cloverseed	5 00
Flaxseed	2 75
Butter	45
Eggs	35
Tallow	11
Potatoes	70
Dried Apples	3 00
Pork	18
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	18
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	25 00

ESTATE OF JOHN SANKEY, SR., DECEASED.—To Jacob Sankey; Samuel Sankey; John Sankey; Cyrus Sankey; James W Sankey; Mary Ann Sankey, intermarried with Aaron Wolf; Lyda Sankey, intermarried with James G. Fritz; Susan Reighard; and Mary Catharine Reighard: the last two named are minors of Polly Sankey, late Polly Reighard, deceased, heirs and legal representatives of John Sankey, Sr., deceased. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, in said county, the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said John Sankey, Sr., deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the sixth day of December, A.D. 1866.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.

Bloomsburg, December 22, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of John Fritz, dec'd., at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the second day of February, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described valuable real estate, to wit: A certain lot of ground situate in Benton Township, county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Daniel Hartman on the west, land of Abram Young on the east, land of Catharine Hartman on the south, and land of Perrin Masters on the north, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less.

Also a certain tract of land, situate in Jackson Township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Daniel Robbins on the east, lands of Elijah Yocum on the north, lands of M'Henry and Co. on the west, and lands of Joshua Savage on the south, containing one hundredand twenty-two acres and and one hundred and fifty-five perches, three acres of which is cleared land, and balance is well timbered.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid down at the striking down of the property, one half of the balance to be paid on the first day of April, 1867, when possession of the premises is to be given; and the balance on the first day of April, 1868, with interest from the first of April, 1867. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

EZEKIEL FRITZ,
GEORGE P. FRITZ,
Executors.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE of writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, 29th of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following real estate, to wit:

The following real estate, the property of Abel Thomas, situate in Catawissa Township, in the County of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by lands of George Zarr; on the east by lands of William M'Kelvy, Solomon Helwig, and Joseph Clewell; on the north by lands of Joseph Breish, William Hartman, and William Coffman; and on the west by lands of Samuel Kostenbaider, containing one hundred and fourteen acres and fifty-six perches, on which are erected a grist mill, saw mill, three double frame dwelling-houses, five single frame dwelling-houses, a bank barn, bay shed, smith shop, seven stables, and a frame building, recently occupied as a store-house.

ALSO

one other property, known as sprout land, belonging to J. P. Fincher and Abel Thomas, situate partly in Main Township and partly in Catawissa Township, in the County of Columbia, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands belonging to the heirs of Tench Cox, deceased, and others; on the north by land of said Fincher and Thomas; on the west by the Catawissa Railroad; and on the south by lands of Stephen Baldy, containing eighty-five acres and forty-two perches, "not improved."

ALSO

one other tract known as sprout land, belonging to Fincher & Thomas, situate in Main Township aforesaid, bounded on the south by lands of said Fincher & Thomas; on the east by land of Brobst, Yetter & Co.; on the north by land belonging to the heirs of Isaiah Shuman, deceased; and on the west by the Catawissa Railroad, containing sixty acres "not improved."

ALSO

one other tract belonging to Fincher & Thomas, situate in Main Township aforesaid, bounded on the east by land of said Fincher & Thomas; on the north by land of Fincher & Thomas; on the west by the Catawissa Railroad; and on the south by land of said Fincher & Thomas, containing nine acres, "not improved."

ALSO

one other tract belonging to said Fincher & Thomas, known as sprout land, situate in Catawissa Township, County of Columbia, bounded and described as follows: on the west by the public road leading from M'Kelvy's Mills to Esther Furnace; on the south by land of James Heeter; and on the northeast by lands of Daniel Helwig and John Notestine, containing twenty-five acres and twenty-seven perches, "not improved," with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of ABEL THOMAS.

ALSO

at the same time and place, by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, a certain tract of land situate in Catawissa Township, Columbia County, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, bounded on the north by lands of Harry Hill; on the west by lands of Minor Hiles; on the south by lands of the heirs of John Yeager and Benjamin Folk; and on the south by lands of Jacob Drumheller, whereon are erected two frame dwelling-houses and two frame barns, with appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of GIDEON ARNDT.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, December 15, 1866.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.
Through between Baltimore and Rochester
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after November 19, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

NORTHWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10:10 daily; Philadelphia 8:10 P.M.; Harrisburg 2:05 A.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:58 A.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 7 A.M., arriving in Danville 7:40 A.M., Bloomsburg 8:25 A.M., Kingston 10:40 A.M., Scranton 12 noon.

MAIL leaves Baltimore 9:15 A.M., daily (except Sundays); Philadelphia 11:50 A.M.; Harrisburg 1:20 P.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 6:20 P.M., proceeding north and arriving in Williamsport at 9:45 P.M.

FAST LINE leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays), 12:10 P.M.; Philadelphia 11:50 P.M.; Harrisburg 3:10 P.M.; Northumberland 6:40 P.M.; passengers by this train remain over night at Northumberland leaving the following morning at 7 A.M., arriving in Scranton 12 M.

SOUTHWARD.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Northumberland 11:35 P.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton at 4:40 P.M.; Pittston 5:20 P.M.; Kingston 6 P.M.; Bloomsburg 8:07 P.M.; arriving in Philadelphia 7 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:30 A.M.; Baltimore 7 A.M., Washington 10:20 A.M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Northumberland 10:15 A.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 5:30 A.M.; Pittston 6:20 A.M.; Kingston 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg 8:07 A.M.; Danville 9:01 A.M.; and arriving in Harrisburg 1:15 P.M.; Philadelphia 5:40 P.M.; Baltimore 6 P.M.

By this route freight from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, and Canandaigua, or any intermediate point on the New York Central can be shipped through, when in full car loads, to any point on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, without breaking bulks. Rates of freight and passengers fare as low as by any other route.

J. N. DUBARRY, Gen'l Sup't, Harrisburg, Pa.
E. S. YOUNG, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Baltimore.
ISAAC M. SCHOEMERHORN, Gen'l Western Freight Agent, Buffalo.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of DANIEL W. MONTGOMERY, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel W. Montgomery, late of Orangeville, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Peter Ent, of Light Street, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay. PETER ENT, Executor.

dec1-6t

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS,
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

Fresh, Bright, Instructive, and Entertaining.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE,
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, No. 459 Broome Street, New York,

Take pleasure in announcing the immediate issue of the Initial Number of

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZIE,
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE,

to be edited by HORACE E. SCUDDER (author of "Dream Children," etc., etc.), and published monthly, commencing with January, 1867. The purposes of the Riverside Magazine will be to satisfy the tastes of the younger public with instructive and entertaining reading matter, attractively illustrated by competent artists. In the contributions regard will be had rather to the merit of the articles than to the previous reputation of the authors, and all sections of the country will be fully represented.

History in its more popular forms will occupy a prominent place, and, as appertaining to this, Narratives of Travel, Adventure in various countries, Manners and Customs of different Nations, and such Biographical Sketches as will interest and profit the young, while the different departments of Natural History and Science will receive their due share of attention.

With each successive number the varied work, amusements, and pleasures of in-door and out-door life will be portrayed, and the interest of the youthful reader constantly maintained.

The illustrations of the Magazine will attract the eyes of the youngest as well as please the older children. Mr. H. L. Stephens will furnish a full-page humorous Cartoon for every number throughout the year, and with articles will continue to give new readings to familiar themes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$2 50 per year, in advance; 3 copies, $6 50; 5 copies, $10; 10 copies, $20, and an extra copy gratis; single copies, 20 cents. The first number is now ready for inspection. Sample copies of this number sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 20 cents.

Agents and Canvassers wanted in every part of the country. Address

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome Street, New York.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER.—Established 12 years. The only good article for instantly cleaning Kid Gloves. They can be cleaned while upon the hand, and worn immediately. It is inodorous. One bottle will clean 25 pairs. Price 25 cents. Retailed by most Druggists and Fancy Stores. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co., P. C. Wells & Co., and others, New York. nov24-6m

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR,
From negatives made in the various campaigns, and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS,
Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 300 varieties from 20 cents to $20 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, etc., etc.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods CAUL will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. nov17-1y

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Ira Read armel, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Hower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables two pigs. IRA ROADARMEL.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.

B. H. STORNER

has fitted up a

FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,

where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A supply of

FRESH OYSTERS

always on hand,

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS

in every style and variety,

NUTS, FRUITS,

and everything usually found in a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

OUR STARCH GLOSS

is the only article used by

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,

It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving MUCH TIME and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, consequently will not wear out so soon.

IT MAKES OLD LINEN LOOK LIKE NEW.

OUR IMPERIAL BLUE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public.

IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO STREAK THE CLOTHES.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address

NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.,
sep22-6m—pac 218 Fulton Street, New York.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 6. The Faculty of Instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

HENRY GIGER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,

at his old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest in fashionable styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and classes:

Men's calf boots, fine	$7 00 to 9 00
" kip, double sole	5 50 to 6 75
Boys' child's boots	1 50 to 4 75
Men's glove kid, Congress, &c.	2 50 to 5 75
" " Balmoral shoes	1 10 to 3 00
Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters	1 75 to 5 75
Women's glove kids, very fine	3 25 to 5 75
" fine goat morocco balmorals	2 50 to 4 00
" men's morocco and calf shoes	1 75 to 2 00
" common shoes	1 50 to 2 50
Misses' and child's shoes	0 25 to 1 00
Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers	0 25 to 1 00

He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

HENRY GIGER.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND HOSIERY STORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,

CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS

and every variety of articles usually kept in a

FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. D. WEBB.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST

FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,

MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plowirons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

LUNGERICH & SMITH,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 45 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

GRAND OPENING
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OF

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McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
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IRON AND NAILS,
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IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c, constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at HUNGSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG. Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,

PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,

and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for

COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES

made to order.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK

TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance." JOHN E. MOYER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be piensantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW,
Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*", purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.

Owing to the late fall in gold,

EPHRAIM W. ELWELL

has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH, BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR, FEED, &c., &c. &c.,

give me a call. EPHRAIM W. ELWELL.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,

Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

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BEST AND LATEST POPULAR NOVELS

by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book-form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the form of magazines, from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of THE TRIBUNE can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for the SEMI-WEEKLY Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year, 104 numbers	$4 00
do. 2 copies, do. do.	7 00
do. 5 copies, or over, each copy	3 00

Persons remitting for 10 copies $30

COMING HOME.

Oh, brother and sister, growing old,
Do you all remember yet
That home, in the shade of the rustling trees,
Where once in our household met?

Do you know how we used to come from school,
Through the summer's pleasant heat;
With the yellow fennel's golden dust
On our tired little feet?

And how sometimes in an idle mood
We loitered by the way;
And stopped in the woods to gather flowers,
And in the fields to play?

Till warned by the deeping shadow's fall,
That told of the coming night,
We climbed to the top of the last long hill,
And saw our homes in sight!

And, brothers and sisters, older now
Than she whose life is o'er,
If you think of the mother's loving face,
That looked from the open door?

Alas, for the changing things of time;
That home in the dust is low;
And that loving smile was hid from us,
In the darkness, long ago!

And we have come to life's last hill,
From which our weary eyes
Can almost look on that home that shines
Eternal in the skies!

So, brothers and sisters, as we go,
Still let us move as one,
Always together keeping step,
Till the march of life is done;

For that mother, who waited for us here,
Wearing a smile so sweet,
Now waits on the hill of Paradise
For her children's coming feet!

AGRICULTURAL.

Care of Bees in Winter.

If the weather is cold and snow has fallen, all stocks should be put into Winter quarters. I am often asked, "What is the best method of wintering bees?" I would say, any method which will secure the following conditions:—an even temperature, neither too cold, nor too warm; proper ventilation; freedom from moisture; perfect darkness and quietness. A good cellar or room away from the fire may answer very well, or a house built for the purpose would probably be better. To secure proper ventilation with common box hives, they may be inverted, and wire cloth, or stiff net tacked on the bottom of the hives to keep the bees in. Moveable comb hives should have the honey board removed and wire cloth or stiff net put on in its place. Stocks that are to be wintered out of doors, if in box hives, should be so ventilated that there will be no danger of the ventilation being closed up by snow or ice; if in moveable comb hives, all under ventilation should be closed up, the honey board should be removed, and after putting on the wire cloth, it should be covered with corn cobs or dry straw—all that the cap or cover of the hive will shut over. It having been a very bad season for bees, where natural swarming was allowed, nearly all swarms will require feeding, and if not already fed, should at once be removed to a warm room and fed enough to winter them, so that it will not be necessary to disturb them during the winter. It would be better to feed a stock two dollars worth of sugar, rather than lose it. Where artificial swarming was practiced, and swarms were made early, not much if any feeding will be necessary. I would impress upon the minds of bee-keepers generally the necessity of examining their stocks, as many will perish if not fed, and though feeding should be attended to in September, yet, by following the directions given above, many stocks may be saved even now.—*J. H. Thomas, in Canada Farmer.*

How to Fatten Fowls.

Obviously the farmer had better fatten his fowls and send them to market himself. He can do it with less trouble, perhaps than he imagines. Feed liberally at all times, so as to keep them growing thriftily, but about twenty days before being slaughtered, feed them in this way: Make a coop for one dozen fowls; more should not be put together. The coop should be three feet long, two wide and two and a half high. Make the sides and ends of bars about three inches apart, the bottom of round poles two inches apart, the top of a board. Place this in a comfortable room, elevated two feet from the floor, in the barn or poultry house, where the cold winds will be kept away, and where the light will be dim. Attach feeding-troughs all round the outside. Commence feeding very light, giving little but water the first day. Then feed regular three or four times per day with the richest food, as oat meal mixed with milk, boiled barley or corn. Observe the utmost cleanliness, and give a supply of fresh water. In twenty days the poultry should be killed, and for such the farmer will find plenty of greedy buyers, willing to pay the highest price. —*Rural New Yorker.*

Rolling Wheat Fields.

Some farmers, I notice, roll their wheat fields in the Autumn. Where wheat is drilled I think this is not a good practice. Wheat fields should be left rough for the shelter which is thus afforded the grain through the Winter and Spring. If the field has been traversed by the drill north and south, and the teeth of the drill were in a single row, the wheat stands in the bottom of a little furrow, with a ridge of earth on the west. This affords a great deal of protection, both from the west winds and from the effects of frost in heaving it out. Snow also lodges in these little furrows, which is good for wheat. But in the Spring, roll. Do it as soon as the horses can be driven on the field. Also roll Spring grains, and the meadows.—*Correspondence Rural New Yorker.*

Let Horses Roll.

Every person very much accustomed to horses, will have noticed the alacrity with which they will seek a rolling place on being relieved from harness at the close of a warm day's labor. What particular benefit they derive from rolling in the sand we do not exactly know; but the horses understand it, else they would not indulge in that species of pastime. It may serve to allay an itching of the skin caused by perspiration, or the perforations of their great enemy, the flies. But whatever be the reason, an indulgence in this species of pleasurable exercise should be accorded them whenever their inclination prompts to the performance.

Winter Protection for Plants and Trees.

Many of our shrubs, vines, and especially young ornamental evergreen and other trees, although quite hardy in some Winters, are again, by some extreme temperature of only a night or day, killed quite to the ground when left fully exposed. A slight protection of hemlock or other evergreen branches, stalks of corn fodder, ordinary branches of deciduous trees, plaited in with rye straw, and set around the plants or trees, to shield them from both wind and sun, will often render a tree or plant hardy while becoming established, that, without such protection, would be discarded as valueless.

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A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY, AND ART.

The Round Table is established for the unflinching discussion of the subjects named in its title. Its purpose is to be utterly fearless and untrammelled in the printing its opinions, and to collect the most brilliant and scholarly writers in the country to give them expression. Some may occasionally be displeased by the tone and spirit wherein this is done, but we beg all such to consider—in the words of Mr. Punch—how much less harm is done to the world by ungraceful boldness than by untimely fear.

The Round Table is independent in politics, and it will not hesitate to condemn or to sustain such men or measures of whatever sect, ethnic, or party as may seem to the editors to be from time to time in a position of antagonism or otherwise to the material interests either of the metropolitan community or to those of the whole common country.

The Round Table exists to serve the public, not individuals, and contributors are requested to avoid personal puffery and animadversion of every kind. Vigorous writers and able special correspondents are regularly employed, but the columns of the paper are open to merit, let it come whence it may.

Articles may be sent through any channel, but we will hold no personal explanations or discussions respecting them; moreover, we must decline henceforward to return unaccepted MS., and to this rule we will make no exception.

☞ Persons ordering subscriptions will please remit by postal money orders. Address all communications to
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PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—ANN S. STEPHENS'S NEW BOOK!

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS, By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "Rejected Wife," "The Heiress," "The Wife's Secret," etc.

This new book, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, has been pronounced by all to be by far the best and most interesting ever written by her. It appeared in monthly instalments in "Peterson's Magazine" during the last year, having been completed in the December number, where it proved to be the most popular, powerful, and successful novel that has ever appeared in that Magazine, and it is now published complete and unabridged, in one large duodecimo volume, uniform with the "Gold Brick," "Fashion and Famine," and the other works of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens published by us. It will no doubt prove to be the most popular and successful work that has ever before been written by this talented American authoress.

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March 22, 1866.

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On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 4:40 P.M. and 5:50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:20 P.M. and 9:20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9:50 P.M. and 10:35 A.M.
NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:25 A.M. and 6:25 P.M.; Scranton at 12:45 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12:40 A.M. and 10:15 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Benton Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
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They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

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The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
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His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at one of the hotels.
JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

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DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.
Through between Baltimore and Rochester WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after August 6, 1866, trains will leave as follows:
NORTHWARD.
BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10:40 daily; Philadelphia 9 P.M.; Harrisburg 2:05 A.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:05 A.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 7 A.M., arriving in Danville 7:40 A.M., Bloomsburg 8:25 A.M., Kingston 10:10 A.M., Scranton 12 noon.
MAIL leaves Baltimore 9:25 A.M., daily (except Sundays); Philadelphia 10:10 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:05 P.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:31 P.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving there at 6:20 P.M., arriving in Danville 6 P.M., Bloomsburg 6:45 P.M., Kingston 9 P.M., Scranton 10:15; proceeding north and arriving in Buffalo next at 6:35 P.M.
FAST LINE leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays), 12:10 P.M.; Philadelphia 12 M.; Harrisburg 4:10 P.M.; Northumberland 6:43 P.M.; remain over night, and leave the following morning at 7, arriving in Scranton 12 M.
SOUTHWARD.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Northumberland 11:30 P.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 6:40 P.M.; Pittston 6:30 P.M.; Kingston 6 P.M.; Bloomsburg 8:07 P.M.; arriving in Philadelphia 7 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:30 A.M.; Baltimore 7 A.M.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Northumberland 10:26 A.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 6:50 A.M.; Pittston 6:30 A.M.; Kingston 6:53 A.M.; Bloomsburg 8:7 A.M.; Danville 8:51 A.M.; and arriving in Harrisburg 1:45 P.M.; Philadelphia 6:50 P.M.; Baltimore 6 P.M.
By this route freight from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, and Canandaigua, or any intermediate point on the New York Central can be shipped through, when in full car loads, to any point on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, without breaking bulks. Rates of freight and passengers fare as low as by any other route.
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READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon